ng into rour other Territories shall be broken up and

the past to the present, what a host would pass ch noble examples taken from the ranks of the im-the living should fire the souls of these stay-at-patriotic love and political seal. we are to guard and defend the purity of the ballot o self preservation should come this duty. It may estion for discussion whether the purity of the secured of an admostional or by a property qual-by a resistores of twenty-one years to obtain the elective franchise, but these problems are for the

Y HONEST MEAN IN the street in positions of at see to it that only honest men are on guard at all the tried men are on guard at all the he energy should never cease until a Republican be consequently of the street of the stree

can the ringing words of General Constitution of pipy to all voting, when he said: "We should never n until every man who counts, or represents those in in the enumeration to give representation in the college, can cast his vote just as he pleases, and have did not seen to the factor of the state and present to the fature this il soon become the central railying point for Republication of the state and the Nation, so that member party may know and feel that in this city there is attained wherein they may find their political "home." they may come and from its library obtain political go, from its meetings gather inapitation for energetic their true teachings of Republican principles shall vail, so that, with renewed fucility to the party and se to its cause, our members and friends may go forthe eved vigor and encouragement.

political home we cordially invite you. And grouped his club as a great bulwark of protection, we shall ect you and you, our political and personal friends, on have come to night, to be ever ready to cher us words of encouragement and your calm judgment I with good advice. [Prolonged Applanse.]

SENATOR HAWLEY ON LINCOLN. Blaine had been expected to respond to the of "Abraham Lincoln" but at the last it he sent a letter of regret, and Senator was asked to speak to this toast. He said awiey was asked to speak to this toast. He said:

I am profoundly grateful for the cordiality of your greeting,
ree-days age I received notice that this evening I was to
dress what I understood was The Young Men's Republican
to of New York, and that I would be expected to say someng concerning Abraham Lincoln. I have had no leisure
are since that time—no hour of entire peace and quiet, save
as agent in sleep. It is not given to every man to have ena leisure for study, reflection and penmanship—like our
and Depew (laughter), who doubtless has a thoroughly preod speach. His lateness in arrival was certainly susplos. (Laughter.)

sch. His inteness in arrival was certainly susplanghter.] is it was a young men's Republican club; and it is; is it was a young men's Republican club; and it is; is, a few of us, at the moment looking into the mirrors; a is as oid as the feels; a woman, perhaps, as old as. We are feelment for the sum of the

LINCOLN UNIVERSALLY HONORED.

duerings of interlection, trained travelled d people to improve his manners or his none since Socrates has spoken like him there have been very few in all the world's he common people heard more gladly. [Ap-significantly recorded of the one great and 1"the common people heard Him gladly."

HIS FAITH IN THE PEOPLE, That was it, then, that made Abraham Lincoln one of the men b, in very truth and justice, was of the very finest human ure known to mankind! Let the eminence to which he ined, the power he had over men, the almost divine sagac-with which he led them—let these things, then, be an

9

crican people.

"There are among us those who, if the Union be prewill live to see it contain two hundred and fifty millpopulation. The strangle of to day is not altogether
ty; it is for the wast future also:

"No men living are more to be trusted than those
it up from poverty; none less inclined to take that
hey have not honestly carned (applause), which I bethe true."

to be true."

In February, 1861; "I cannot but know, what you all that, without a name " (as that blography shows)—" perwithout a reason why I should have a name, there has a pion me a task such as did not rest even upon the r of his Constry; and, se feeling, I cannot but turn and or that support without which it will be impossible to me that great task. I turn then and look to the great can people, and to that God who has nover forsaken

HIS REPUBLICANISM.

HIS REPUBLICANISM.

I must necessarily speak somewhat disjointedly and from the impulse of the mounent. My friend on my right, whom I naked for an idea, or a point, or a text, said: "Some people say that Abraham Lincoln would not be a Republican if he were here to-day, I wish I feit as sure of ney own salvation, or of anything sleen this world, as I do that Abraham Lincoln would be dritting along to-day with that indeactivable and wonderful thing that people call "the spirit of the age." He could not have been anything else.

We are Republicans to-day because we inherit the most magnificent body of tradition that ever was given to a party in the world. [Applause,] If I were to live forty years hence I would vote for the name. [Applause,] We resonstructed the foundations of the great republican Government. We demonstrated that whenever anything is to be done by a whole people: (Applause,) We demonstrated that whenever anything is to be done by a whole people: (Applause,) We demonstrated that all men can know more than any one man; which is the foundation of republican government. [Applause,] We cleaned out and cleared out, erased and wiped out forever all distinctions, not in knowledge, not in ability, but all distinctions between the rights of different classes and races of men. [Applause.] We cleaned out and cleared out, erased and wiped out forever all distinctions, not in race, not in knowledge, not in ability, but all distinctions between the rights of different classes and races of men. We have changed the propen history. We have changed the history of the world. For, had we failed, no man knows how far backward would have gone, or how many centuries would have been delayed, the great republican experiment. Are there any men in this country who love and worship—yes, worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—yes, worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—yes, worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—yes, worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—yes, worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—yes, worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—yes, worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—yes, worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—yes, worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—yes, worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—yes, worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—yes, worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—the flag as we should be a second to the country who love and worship—the should be a second to the country who love and worship to the country who love and worship to the country who love and worship th Mean experiment. Are there any men in this country who love and worship—ten aporthe flag as we do! To whom is it sacred, if not to us? Are there any men in the country who so value the honor—financial, and in all thinge—of this country? [*No."; *None."]

From whom came these feelings "From the Republicans"; but from the men who, during that war, whether in the ranks of the great armies of the Republic or in the equality courage—us and far-sighted hall of the legislators of the Republic, who dared to legislate, to trust the future, and to trust the people's

THE MUGWUMP.

Abraham Lincoln would have been with us to-day,—not satisfied with everything; for I do not know any man who is Abraham Lincoln would have been with us to-day,—not satisfied with everything; for I do not know any man who is altogether satisfied with everything; the man who is altogether satisfied with everything that has been done, and with everything that is, is a Bourbon; he has no hope for the future, and no purpose of improvement. He certainly could not have been a Democrat. Could he have been a Migwump i [Laughter and applause.] I have some delighting friends who proudy bear that name. I have no quarrels with them. They are gentlemen of culture, of education; they are patricis; they hope the best for their country. I divide them. There is the Mugwump who beasts of his departure from his old brethren slupply upon a difference concerning one man. Well, that difference how. In common cases he does not. He had a right to substant that difference how. In common cases he does not. He had a right to substant that difference from the lot I am stake to the votes, and I will have no contrary with him about the votes, and I will have no contrary with him about to have consumer. [Laughter and applause.]

But the term Migwump I have applied with a larger range, if he is right in the whole she does not becausingly, scientifically and religiously. They are pessimiles in the whole field of the world thought and activity. They apparently believe in nothing. And while the great toiling millions of the world must go along the duesty or the alternately muddy highway, doing the beat they apparently believe in nothing. And while the great toiling millions of the world must go along the duesty or the alternately muddy highway, doing the beat they apparently believe in nothing. And while the great toiling willings of the world must go along the duesty or the alternately muddy highway, doing the beat they can be carry the burdens of their town, of their State and of their country—to say nothing of their families—there is a disso of men who sit on the fences and leisurely laugh at us poor devils that wear the blue, and have got to get to Get

real houses, its description of the control of the

hicking away that poor devil's crutches and giving him nothing else to help him through this world." And they are the

A GREAT COUNTRY WITH GREAT MEN:

I think this is the greatest country, the best country, the most promising country, the leading country of the word; the nearest perfect in its Constitution, in its laws, in its hopes and in its ambitions; and altogether and in every way the best Nation that ever lived on the face of the earth (Applause.) I think it has got the best history to boast of I think it has got the best history to boast of I think that if you will begin with Washington, come down to Adams and Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, and Polk even, and Oid Zach and Fillmore, and even Buchanan, to Lincoln and Johnson, and all of them to this day, we can challenge any other nation in all the world to compare the rulers of a hundred years with us. (Applause.)

There is no nation, I think, in all the world that has had a country so free from great revolutionary and fundamental changes as ours has been; although the philosophera make as a favorite objection to a democratic form of government that it is subject to violent revolutions and unreasonable changes.

MR. HISCOCK ON THE EMPIRE STATE. Senator-elect Hiscock was introduced in a few happy words by the President and was received with loud cheering. He responded to the toast of the Empire State as follows:

the Empire State 28 follows:

In responding to the toast, "The Empire State," I will not speak of her past history, nor giority the present wealth, education and presperity of her people, and her proud and commanding position in the nation. To-night we need not the work before us as Republicans. You have organized for the achievement, through the Republican party of the State and the nation, of a still higher degree of prosperity for the people. Lapplause.

You know the mission of the party is not ended, but with all those great measures for which she has contended in the past, established the constitution and statutory laws she will not be content to held the present, but will continually straggle to settle, in the interest of the country, those great political issues that must of necessity constantly arise in the administration of a government of nearly sixty millions of people. Thank heaven, gentlemen, our State demants of us as the indispensable condition of her confidence a progressive policy. (Applause.)

A NATION OF LABORERS AND PRODUCERS.

We of New-York are a nation of merchants, mechanics and farmers—laborers and producers—and by labor we transmute all baser metals and products into gold. We believe in material wealth, and do not subscribe to that most vicious of dogmas, that wealth is an evil, and the cause of depravity, vice and orime. And, as labor is the basis, the creator of wealth, we honor and will protect and foster it with that security and those rewards which will most equally distribute to the product that the country and those rewards which will most equally distribute the product to the producer, thus carrying to all occupations, callings, conditions and communities, food, ciothing education, intellectual and moral development. [Emphatic ap-

in American ships only is winted, and the Republican party is in favor of Government aid, and I believe all other parties, for that matter, here in New York. I have said the people of this State are rich. We have grown so, by respectable economy and onterprise; not by misseriv parsimony. We do not believe in that and we will not practise it. Our Treasury is full. And I deap that taxation here is a burden upon the people. Exclusive of taxes collected from tobacco, beer, sagars and havenes of wealth, the Government raises, not to exceed forty millions of dellars, from what may be characterized as the necessities, conveniences and counter of life from those articles that enter into daily use, with all classes of recollect the rich and the peop alike.

be characterized as its relicies that enter into daily use, with all classes of people—the rich and the poor alike.

This triffing amount is all there is of it. Triffing, I have properly characterized it, when we understand that it is paid by hearly saily antimes of people is understand that it is paid by hearly saily antimes of people is understand that it is paid to have been saily antimes of the property with a annual product of more than six thousand millions of dollars.

I say, place out ships upon the saws; let the general Government foster our merchant marine so that lines of transportation shall be established with all the ports of the world where they will buy or have goods to sell, and put an end to the necessity of transporting our products in foreign bottoms. Build a navy to detend our commerce, and command respect for our nationality and flag wherever we trade and it floats. Fortify our coasts and our ports, and no longer permit them to

RESPONSE OF GOVERNOR FORAKER. Governor Foraker's brilliant achievements for the

party in Ohio were briefly referred to by the l'resident and then amid great applause he responded to the toast of " The Republican Party." He said:

dent and then amid great applause he responded to the toast of "The Republican Party." He said:

MR. CHARMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I want to commence by thanking the committee having this occasion in charge for the kind compliment of their invitation to attend it. And I want to proceed by thanking them again for the still kinder compliment of an invitation to respond to the toast that has just been proposed. To be accounted worth by such men to speak, in such a presence, at such a time, to such a subject, is an honer indeed. I would not be insensible to it? I could and I could not be so if I would. I assure you therefore that I have for it all a high, but no more I trust than a just and proper appreciation.

And now having said that much I want to go on and say that notwithstanding all I have indicated I undertake the discharge of the duty that has been so kindly laid upon me laboring under the highest degree of embarrassment. It is embarrasment, however, not to taink of something to say but only to determine to what very little of the very much that ought to be said I shall give the profesence.

The trouble is that when one comes to speak of the Republican party there rises before the mind and presses upon the attention all that is good and great and grand and Illustrious in the last thirty years of American politics since the aloption of the Federal Constitution. For the shaple truth is that with the possible exception of the questions growing out of and attendant upon the war of 1812 with Great Britain, there was not, from the beginning of our Government down to the organization of the Republican narty, any kind of a political triumph for which the party achieving it has say claim whatever inpon either the gratitude or the admiration of markind. Applaise.

During all this period political disputes and elections had reference to purely administrative and business questions. They related to the tariff, internal improvement down to the organizations of like character—all of them important and practical enough to excit

NO DEFINITE AMERICAN POLICY.

The consequence was that we had no fixed American policy about anything, we were neither for free trade nor for praction, but first for the one and then for the other, and if we at one time favored internal improvements we shortly charged our mind, abandoned the work and sold the tools with which

one time favored internal improvements we shortly charged our mind, abandoned the work and sold the tools with which it had been prosecuted at public auction to the highest bidder. The result was that notwithstanding a remarkable growth of population and immigration, and notwithstanding we had all the physical conditions that favored the highest degree of prosperity and development, yet we continually languished in all that makes a nation strong at home and respected abroad.

Our revenues were insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of government. We were compelled to go into the market to borrow at o make the ends meet, and when we undertook to do that we discovered that we were practically without root credit. We could not borrow except with the greatest difficulty and at the most ruinous rates of discount. Such was the deplorable condition to which we had been brought by the boasted seventy years of Democratic rule that preceded the war. (Applainss.)

The trouble was that from the beginning we had been hampered by slavery. In itself a great wrong, it contaminated everything with which it came in contact. It biunted the moral sensibilities of the whole people and dwarfed and destroyed the business seeme of those who had charge of our public affairs.

Founded as it was on a denial of personal liberty, it sought to ge further and suppress free speech, not only at home, but throughout the Union. It refused to be content with less than legal recognition and protection in all the States and Territories. To this end it gave us the blood of Kansas, the Dred. Scott decision, the Fugitive Slave is was on the insulity was than legal recognition and protection in all the doctrine of secession, the legitimate product of the resolutions of 1798. In the light of the present it seems incredible that an intelligent and solf-respecting people should have so long telerated so much impudence, hiquity and humiliation. (Applainse.)

But at last the end came. In 1852 the Whig party died, and the way was cleared for a new rarry

OUTBURST OF AN INSPIRATION OF LIBERTY. The lines were quickly and sharply drawn, and for the first time in American politics it meant something both morally and patriotically to be on the one side or the other. Thus it was the Republican party had its birth. It was the conscientions outburst of an inspiration of human liberty. It was the response of an inspiration of human liberty. It was the response of an inspiration of human liberty. It was the response of an inspiration of human liberty. It was the response of an inspiration of human liberty. It was the people's indignant protest constitution of the human liberty in the liberty of sound business sense to the administration of public affairs. But it came to find the Government practically overthrown, the Union substantially dissolved and the Constitution and laws openly defied in one-half of the country. I cannot dwell upon what followed. Fortunately it is not necessary I should do so, for it constitutes the most familiar chapter of American bistory. It is sufficient to any that when this party found itself conronted with the dread alternative of war or a dissolution of the Union if did not hesitate for one moment to do its duty, but, although without army or navy, without money or credt, it feariessly flung the fing to the breeze and confidently appealed to the patriotism of the people and the resources of the Nation. It was not disappointed in ofther. Its call for troops was answered by the grandest army that was ever marshalled on fair or any other continuent. If put more flana a million men inclined the feet, and maintained in the resources of the Nation. It was not disappointed in other, its call for troops was answered by the grandest army that was ever marshalled on fair or any other continuent. If put more flana a million men inclined the feet, and maintained in the feet, and maintained in the feet and the resources of the Nation. The lines were quickly and sharply drawn, and for the firs

THE GOVERNMENT NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT. When we came into power our aggregate wealth was but \$16,000,000,000. When we went out of power it was nearly \$50,000,000,000. In 1800 our Government was everywhere regarded as one of the freest and strongest ever established by man. In 1860 we were a nation of sections at fatal war with each other as to certain questions of a radical and vital character. We had an irreconcilable conflict about slavery, and were hopesly divided as to the very theory and form of our Government. We could not agree even as to who had made our organic law-the States of the people; much less as to its construction. But when the Republican party went out of power every such question had been settled; and so theroughly and satisfactorily settled that all parties accept the results as familities. results as finalities.

The South, whom we were compelled to whip back into the Union, call themselves a "New South" to escape the odium that attached to the old, and thank us with profuseness because we delived the institution of slavery. [Laughter.]

And as it is at the South with respect to the result of the war so too is it throughout the whole country as to every measure of National importance adopted by the Republican party while in power. For each and every one there is only the most unqualified approbation in the hearts and at the hands of all classes of people.

No matter whether one be a Democrat or a Republican, he at least outhusiastically professes himself to be in favor of the Union and the Constitution as it is—just as the E-publican.

THE HONOR OF BEING A REPUBLICAN. Republican party should do nothing more it has don that which will cause it to be accounted a great honor in all that which will cause it to be accounted a great honor in all time to come to have been one of even its humblest members. But it will do more—its mission is not yet ended. The party that saved the Union—preserved and perfected the Constitu-tion—emancipated and enfranchised the slave—developed our resources—elevated and dignified our labor and restored our researces are not against our assor an exercise in mancial credit, was not born to die so soon. [Cheers,] The party of Lincoln and Grant and Garfield cannot be counted out of existence as it has been counted out of power. On the contrary, the defeat it has sustained has but purified its membership, closed up its ranks and strengthened its purpose. [Appliance.]

Inspired by the illustricus deeds of the past and appreciating the duties and opportunities of the present, it is going forward with resistless sweep to the new contests and new concussion of the future. ating the duties and opportunities of the present, it is going forward with resistless sweep to the new contests and new conquests of the future.

Great problems concern the American people—what shall be the solution of the labor question, of the liquor question, of the silver question, of the Chinese question, of the Canadian fisherica question and of the all-umperiant question of reform in our municipal governments. The Republican party must answer. Let it answer in the future as ever in the past, can go forward with feariesa aggressiveness to the sure accomplishment of an acceptable work. [Applantse].

To these ends it must, however, have a hold, fearless, undithehing and positive leadership. It must be distinctly uncerstood that we favor a free hallot and a fair count, and that we are not afraid to say so.

It must be proclaimed with equal emphasis that we favor a protective tariff for the sake of protection. Applantse [In short, it must be made place of of Great Britain or any other power, and that we intend to develop our resources and multiply our industries, emisraye our many and fortify our sea coasts until we are independent of every other Nation on the face of the earth and able to defend ourselves against all the world.

SENATOR HARRISON'S SPEECH. toast "Reform of the Party within the Party. He spoke as follows:

to the pirates that are pursuing her. [Applause.] The man who thanks God that he is not as other men are man who thanks God that he is not as other men are has lost the power of persaasion. [Applausa.] He can't draw. And therefore it is that the reform of the Republican party must come from men who believe in it. Cries of Good!"] Who believe in it history, the believe in the power of growth and levelopmont to throw off, not by the lepping of the are, but by the inherent power of vikil growth, everthing that may attach Raelf to it that is massemily and manipulate made rate the load and not reach down his dainty and healtsting fascers toward the load, as some flequidicians seem to have thought was the right policy in these latter years. The great body of the Republican seems to baye thought was the right policy in these latter years. The great body of the Republican party has always believed in pure meticals and in pure men. [Applause.] It only needs everywher that its primaries shall be open to all its voters. If only needs that every Republican in those foundations of political inference and action shall be free to bring to bear upon its policies and upon its nominations an individual influence. [Cries of "Good!"]

I do not know whether there are here, or in any of the East-ern States, any restraints or limitations upon this freedom. I do know that with us in the West the freedom. I do know that with us in the West the Republican primaries are free and open to every man who can prove his adeity to the party by his work at the polis. (Applainse.) The indicates that formed the Republican party were excitated in their nature. The cost that brought them together was a call to sacrifice and not to spoils, and ever since that has been the dominating power in the Republican party. The springs from which it drew its inspiration were found in the high hills of truth and duty. (Applainse.) Who formed it! Will some man name its architect! You may call to night the roll of its first convention, but they were delegates who assembled there and its platform was first written in the hearts of the people before it was reported to the convention. The men of 58 and their worthy some constitute the party today. (Applainse.) I do not hesitate to say that the conscience, the pairiotian, of this country is in the Republican party. (Applainse.)

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION. The Democratic party has been a party of obstruction. It has seemed to me that it was the bolder in this great The Democratic party has been a party of obstruction. It has seemed to me that it was the bolder in this great extreme of progress and prosperity which has been bearing us on recising, fretting, complaining and making progress itself only as it was been along by the current that it resisted. [Applaine.] I have seen sometimes upon a remarkable equipage, a poor lean horse with shock collar and remarkable equipage, a poor lean horse with shock collar and remarkable equipage, a poor lean horse with shock collar and rope lines, diagring a creaking while, whose wheels followed each other in this fashion illustrating a zigezag style), with a sallow, sad-faced man in the wagon and a more sallow and more sad-faced woman walking beaind laughter) and a yellow dog trotting slong beneath, and as I have noticed that equipage dragging its weary, dusty way along upon the toropike that had been made for it amid cultivated fields, dotted with school houses and with church spires denoting and pointing the fath of the people who had the courage to open and settle the country, as I have seen it drawing its sau wery ways along, I have said to myself: "Here comes the bemocratic party." (Prolonged laughter and applicate).

I think these reforms must begin, and progress, and end within the party, because I do not knew of any political organization outside of It that has any reformative. Curtainty spice. I have said the parties of the parties of the trouble with those people is that they have a great deal of surgius reformative energy, but the trouble with those people is that they have a great deal of surgius reformative cuergy, but the trouble with those people is that they have a great deal of surgius reformative cuergy, but you not be she if like some dried cakes of Feischman's compressed yeast, and they can have no power upon the mass fact with it. [Laughter and applance.]

I mitte in the invitation so gracefully extended to them by my brother Hawley to come back to put the leaven in the silly notion that these cired cakes on the s stily notion that these dried cakes on the shelt can work the reform of the Republican party; [Applause]. And so it is. We will do our own work. Like the vital force, the Republican party is opening its primaries, making free the sources of power and induspnes within it, and asking them where there has been a free and hir expression in convention that every man will give his allegiance and his support to the work which the convention does. [Applause.]

STIRRING WORDS FROM MR. DEPEW.

STIRRING WORDS FROM MR. DEPEW.
Chauncey M. Depew, speaking for "Young Men in Poittics," spoke to this effect:

Ms. Pressient and Gentlemen: It has always been the enston in companies of veteran politicians to call upon "callow youth" with its want of opportunity and experience to speak for the young men in politics. [Laughter,] in this instance and upon this line the selection has been well mane. [More laughter,] I see about me gentlemen who were famous twenty-five years ago, and the time required prior to that to reach their then high positions no man living remembers. I have simply selecting the confidence of his constituency or exhausts the patrence or generosity of the appointing power he immediately violently projects to the front the bald and frosted pate [laughter] and oalls upon the young men of the State to raily for the reform

destinies of peoples and in the politics of nations are Bismarck at seventy-four and Gladstone at seventy-six.

CRISES THAT BRING OUT YOUNG MEN.

There are crises in the history of every great people when conservatism is a convertible term for treason, when the lines of old party associations and affiliations are the boundaries of the dungeon, and when fidelity to ancient principles and precedents creates the conditions of an inquisitorial torture which leads to certain death. Twice only in the history of this people have these conditions existed, and each time they have led to a union of the young men of the country and to the projection into the foremost ranks of politics and of statesumuship of the young men of the Nation—namely, in the lievolationary party of '75 and the Republican party of '55, [Applicant party of '75 are the Nation—the International Price one struck out first for republican government of the states, and then for the union of the States, and then for the union of the States, and then for the union of the States only upon the basis of universal liberty and the equality of all men before the law. [Applicates.]

If the Nation would remain freely young men must be the most important factors in its politics and its parties. They alone possess that elements which overturns rings and upsets combinations and all other artificial creations for the suppression of popular sentiment. They alone possess that quality so necessary at these where audicity leads caution and imagination and enthusiasm command inagination and enthusiasm command inagination and enthusiasm command inaginet. The day that marks such a distant to the states of the State and

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

He turns, on the other hand, to the Republican party, and he finds it born in the inspiring scattments of free soil and free men. [Applause.] He studies the history of its founders and finds that most of them lived up to within the period when he could know something personally of their greatness and participate in the national mourning at their demise. There rises before him that rough, strong grand figure whose rise from among the people, great heart, character and achievements had made for him the first and most enduring fame among the statesmon of his genera-

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR OGLESBY. The speech of Governor Oglesby, in response to the teast, "Our War Governors," was in part as

Gentlemen of the Republican Club, I congratulate you for your sagacity and for your patriotism in remembering the war Governora. Not so many of our people remember them as I think ought to, and you have commended yourselves to high places in the political literature of our country oy admonishing the rising generation that it would not be a good thing to forget such a deserving class of men as the war Governors. (Appianes) I was not enough one to enjoy all the praises that literature, and song, and speech with devote to them; and yot I was tee much one to include in extravagnat praise about them, lest I might arone a suspicion of selfishness in their cause. They were a remarkable body of men. They stood as giants, as philars of strength, around the great literalics that led on the forces of the Republic. (Applause, From Mame to California, North of Mason and Dixon's time they were faithful and unfailtering friends of this Republic. (Applause). I have been discoursed about tonight, not only by the Senator from Connecticut, but incidentally and forcibly by other gentlemen; and I scarce, by feel called upon to allude to his santed mane of attempt, in the cidentally and forcibly by other gentlemen; and I scarce, by feel called upon to allude to his animed mane, although from my own State. God bloss his salitiest memory: It is holy and uprigit spirit abless above in the society of Washington and the angula. (Applause). He was supported by a patriotic people, as well as by patriotic tovernors.

MR. LODGE ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. Henry Cabot Lodge spoke for "Civil Service Re

Henry Cabot Lodge spoke for "Civil Service Reform." He said:

It is very kind of you, Mr. President, to ask me to respond to a sentiment with which every one agrees. It leaves me in the pleasant position of Mr. Cruger who contented himself with saying ditto to Mr. Birke. A speech most admirable and memorable for its brevity. It is sufficient for no to follow Mr. Cruger's example, but before closing i will simply say that there are some exceptions to the statement that everybody agrees with the sentiment to which i respond.

Those hemocrats who have been appointed to office recently do not believe in it because they are not indebted for their good fortune to Civil Service Reform, and those Democrats who have lating to get office regard all system of Civil Service at an action of the station of the control of the service have been taken and others left. Some are cheerfully arranging the next Precedential commation and some, like the barbor of King Minos, who breathed his master's secret among the Pactolian remis, are whispering about wooden kinds to the blue grass of Kentucky in a frame of mind greatly to be deprecated by all truly good inen. Now if you combinishes two classes, those pomerats who have got office and those who have not you have the entire Democrate party an exception of some magnitude as well as a very interesting recent. and those who have not you have the entire Democratic party an exception of some magnitude as well as a very interesting result. Is automishing how an apparently trifting matter will grow when thoughtfully considered, which leads me to remark that even saying "ditto" may be expanded to fair proportions by a careful man because no judicious person would wish to be misunierstood even in utterfing that simple phrase. It is this thought which induces me to add, very reductantly, allow words mently by

CEITICISING THE ADMINISTRATION.

In the second part of your sentiment, sir, to which I also am engaged in saying "ditto," I am pained to detect something that looks like criticism of the pre-ent Administration. I am saddened by this because it has become fashionable of late in certain quarters to set down criticism of the Administration as merely rank, wicked and edensive partisanship, apparently little short of high treason. It is evalent, however, that you, sir, still cling to the old-fashioned idea that the chief duty of an opposition in a representative Government is to criticise frankly and fairly the doings of the party in power. Proceeding on this theory, therefore, it behooves us to say that the Civil service which, under Republican legislation and Republican Administrations, had begin to emerge from politics, has been rudely thrust back again by the present Administration. What other meaning can we give to the removal of all collectors of internal revenue, with the consequent change of their subordinates; or to the change of nearly all the Territorial judges; or to the

he country by a Virginia, states as Virginia, states as Virginia, states as Virginia, states are springing up. The other tereats are springing up. The other tereats are those on which parties nominally in their professions at least. On these the people deman is by shan energetic, coherent and effective party ready to carried efficite policy. The Democratic party has proved if the House the reverse of this in all possible ways, at the House the reverse of this in all possible ways, at the House the reverse of this in all possible ways, as apparently a really marvellous capacity for the state of th

In this country, from the beginning, we have had liberal and progressive party, and a party of resistance and holding back. The Republican party is the constructive and progressive party of the country, and when it ceases to be such it ceases to exist. Believing as we do that by political parties political problems must be solved, and that by political problems must be solved, and that by the Republican party they can be solved best and most wisely, our duty is clear. When slavery was in issue, and when the life of the Nation was at stake, little effort was needed to call mon out; and we rejoice to think that the mixity work of those days was achieved by the Republican party under the leader-slip of the great man whose birthday we celebrate. [Loud applause]

THE LETTERS.

FROM MR. BLAINE. AUGUSTA. Me., Feb. 11, 1887. A. B. Humphrey, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, Republica

A. B. Humpher, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, Republican Ciub of New-York.

Dear Sir: It is with sincere regret that I find myself unable to be present at your banquet to morrow evening. It have postponed replying in the hope that at the last moment might find myself able to join you. But I must forego the pleasure, as imperative engagements detain me here.

It is an anapicious anniversary which you have selected for the formal manguration of your club. It has always been found difficult to secure the annual celebration of a birthday however eminent the career, or however illustrious the character of the result where homes it is designed. It him the

however emment the career, or however imparious the char-acter of the man in whose honor it is designed. I thuk the fame of Mr Lincoln will bring to his name the exceptional honor, and that, like Washington, the grandeur of his achieve-ments will increase, and not diminish, as years go by. The fame of each rests not even so much on what he did for his own generation as for all the future of our common country.

fame of each rests not even so much on what he did for his own generation as for all the future of our common country. Great as has been the work of others who have sat in the Exceutive chair, the highest glory, the fame imperishable, belong to the names of Washington and Lincoln.

Your club meets to do honor to Mr. Lincoln as a Republican. It was the Republican party that gave Mr. Lincoln to the Nation, and sustained him step by step throughout his extraordinary career. A celebration of Mr. Lincoln's name is a celebration of the Republican party. To that party he was sincerely attached, to its principles he was entirely devoted, in its success he found the victorious issue of every great policy of which he was himself the personal exponent.

The Republican party makes no attempt to narrow the possession of a fame that is recognized on all continents, that will hast through all centuries, that belongs to humanity. But the political organization which supported Mr. Lincoln has the right to claim the prestige of his name as it continues to labor in the great field where he wrought, until all the infreests of his planting shall be gathered and garnered. Very sincerely yours.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

FROM MR. EVARTS.

FROM MR. EVARTS.

FROM SENATOR MILLER.

FROM SENATOR MILLER.

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTOS, Feb. 11, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your most cordial invitation to attend the dinner of the frequisition Club of New York City on Saturday evening, the 12th.

I regret that I cannot accopt. Many matters of great importance to New-York demand my attention here this week. You say the dinner is given to colobrate the britishay of A braham Lincoln. It is certainly most appropriate that a Reputhican Club should thus commencements the britishay of our first Republicans President. Let us cherish the hope that all Republicans will eministe the virtues of Lincoln, who devices all his energy and ability to the service of his party and his centary.

Thanking you and all the members of the Republican Club for their kind invitation, I bog to remain, yours traity

FROM SENATOR SHERMAN.

FROM SENATOR SHERMAN.

Thanking you and all the members of the Republican Club for their kind invitation, I beg to remain, yours traity.

FROM SENATOR SHERMAN.

SENATE CHAMBER.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 9, 1887.

MY DEAR SHE: Your note of the 7th last, reminding me of your invitation to attend the banquet of the Republican Club of New York on the 12th last, is reminding me of Yow. York on the 12th last, is reminding me of Yow. York on the 12th last, is reminding me of Yow. York on the 12th last, is reminding me of Yow. York on the 12th last, is reminding me of Yow. York of the Senate of All Properties of All P

FROM MR. PHELPS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1887.

DRAH SIR: I have every sympathy with your object and would like much to come on, but I cannot: my health is not robust and I am obliged to husband all I have of it to do my duties here. Yours truly, WILLIAM WALTEN PHELPS.

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN. DEAR SHE: I bog to acknowledge receipt of your it of the 37th instant asking me to be present on the oce he first annual dinner of your club. While it would give me great pleasure to meet the FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS AIMY OF THE UNITED STATEM AND ANTERS AIMY OF THE UNITED STATEM ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED STATEM ASSISTANCE OF THE ASSISTANCE O

FROM EX-SECRETARY LINCOLN.

Under these circumstances I am compelled with Fegret to refrain from accepting your kind invitation, beg you to believe that if I could I would gladly be pr Very sincerely yours. Chicago, Jan. 24, 1887.

FROM B. F. JONES.

GENTLEMEN: I am obliged for and regret exceedingly the I cannot accept your very kind invitation to the first annual dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New-York. The associating of your annual meeting with the anniversary of the birthday of the great and good Lincoln is most appropriate and will render the occasion peculiarly autypicious.

Intuiging the hope that I could so arrange my affairs as the enable me to be present, I have delayed this response, for which I beg to be excused. Very truly yours,

B. F. JONES.

BAD WEATHER AT NEWPORT. NEW POSIMASTER-REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS-

PERSONAL. NEWFORT, R. I., Feb. 12.—Newport has not been favored by good weather of late and the cottagers who have been spending the winter here are somewhat surprised, they being led to believe that good weather might be expected. during the winter. Their faith in Newport in winter,

least, has been rudely shaken. Stuyvesant LeRoy and family of this city are on a visit

Miss Patterson of Baltimore, has leased the R. B. Post Miss Patterson of Baltimore, has leased the R. B. Poes cottage on Bellevue court for the summer of 1887.

Lewis Brown, the Democratic postmaster, has received his official papers from Washington and he expects to take possession of the office on March 1.

Mrs. Fred Neilson and family, S. H. Robbins and Charles M. Oelrichs are expected back from New-York in

a few days. Donnell Swan of Baltimore, has rented the Stockton Donnell Swan of Baltimore, has rented the Stockton cottage on the corner of Bellevue-ave and Bellevue court. The outlook for the cottage renting season is very en couraging, and the agents are predicting great things. It is runnered that Mrs. Paran Stevens, of New-York, has sold one of her summer residences. Her Berkeleyave, cottage has not proved a profitable investment. Sites for cottages have been purchased on Conanteut Island by Bengamin II. Shoemaker and by Mrs Mary J. Hopkins, of Philadelphia. Mr. Shoemaker is already the owner of a fine villa on Conanteut Island, and in this connection it can be said that the island—at least that portion used as a summer resert—is principally utilized by Philadelphians and by Navy officers and their families. A good hottel is needed. At present ordinary bearing-houses are all that is available for those who do not care to creek a cottage. Some very elaborate houses have been exceted by Philadelphians. It was understood some time ago that a New-York syndicate had arranged to erect a first-class hotel near the Dumplings, located at the entrance to Newport harbor, oposite fort Adams, but the price of land suddenly increased as soon as the scheme was announced. It is now understood that a party headed by a wealthy clitzen of Philadelphia will go ahead and put up a much-needed hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. French have gone to New-York to reside, but will return here during the summer. Mr. French was one of the bearers at Raymond. Belimont's funeral cottage on the corner of Bellevue ave. and Bellevue court

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. French have gone to New York to reside, but will return here during the summer. Mr. French was one of the bearers at Raymond Belmont's funeral and attended the dinner party with the deceased an hour or so before the faral shooting.

Among the visitors here this week were G. G. King and George Roac, of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Hall, George H. Norman, J. G. Stenrus C. Vanderbilt's architecth and Mrs. Henry Brows, of Boston, Elliott Stone, of China, D. R. W. Williams, president of the Chicago, Iowa and Northern Pacific Raifrond, Rear Admiral Stephen B. Littee, U. S. N., and Professors Andrews and Lincoln, of Brown University, whe came here to attend the annual dinner of the Brown University Almuni.

In the death of C. Nichols Baach, of Hartford, at London New port loses one of her substantial summer residents.

furnished music.

The real estate agents state that they are receiving applications for cottages from parties who have never been here before, and this they think is an encouraging

ne improvements are to be made to the Newport

FROM NOTHING TO \$3,000 A YEAR.

From The Portland (Me) Argus.

Several years ago the Fall Rivers went to Portland to play a game with the crack nine of the town. When the two clubs appeared upon the field to engage in the centest it was discovered that the Portlands

When the two clubs appeared upon the field to engage in the centest it was discovered that the Portlands were short of a man, and they were in a dilemma in consequence. Finally after the crowd of spectations had been canvassed in vain for a man to fill the vacancy, a big strapping, baretooted fellow, who was the personification of rural simplicity, stepped forward and said he would play it they wanted him to. He was unknown, but the local nine was in a condition to grasp at a straw, and accepted the proficred services. This barefooted countryman was fore, and he was put out into the field. The first ball the Fall Rivers knocked was a long and high fly that sailed toward Gore's territory. All eyes turned in this direction, and the Portlands mentally kicked themselves as the batter began his round of the bases for having put a green one in that purticular field, supposing, of course, he would must the ball. But Gore was equal to the energency, and spreading his espacious paws, he captured the fly with the same case that has since characterized his play.

The Fall Rivers had a pitcher that day who was considered a perfect torror, and the Portlands went down before him like grain in the face of a high wind. When, however, it came Gore's turn at the plate he swung the bat around with giant strength, met the ball and litted it far over the centre fielder's head, to the great astonishment of everybody, including the Fall Rivers themselves. Throughout the game he distinguished himself, capturing fly after fly as they came his way, and hatting the ball every time he went to the bat. He was the hero of the day and the admiration of all. Atter the game the manager he would like first-rate to play for a living, and the interview resulted in Gore's engaging to play with the Fall Rivers to flag, and now he is a \$3,000 man with the New-York Club.

ACTORS TO HELP THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Two performances will be given at the Academy of

ACTORS TO HELF THE CHRISHAN BROTHERS.

Two performances will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday afternoon and evening to assist the Christian Brothers in paying for the Charlier Institute. The programme for the afternoon will include representatives from Daly's Theatre, the Lyceum Theatre, that rights Theatre, Tony Pastor's and the Madison Square Theatre, and Gilmore's Band will play. Miss Daurray will sing a French chansonnette. In the evening the entertainment will include A. M. Palmer's company in "Saints and Sinners," Daly's Company in "Conjugal Treason," and Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. ACTORS TO HELP THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

SHOOTING INTO A STATEN ISLAND TRAIN. SHOOTING INTO A STATEN ISLAND TRAIN.

There was considerable commotion among the passengers on the 7-30 train on the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, on Friday evening, as the train was about to start from West Brighton A pistol report was heard, followed by the crashing of glass, in the last car of the train. L. Suchekur, a young man, was sitting in the sea by the window which was shattered and had a narrow oscape. No trace could be found of the man who fired the shot.

"Said Aaron to Moses
Leus out off our noses."
Leus out off our noses."
Aaron must have been a sufferer from catarrh. The desperation which catarrh produces is often sufficent to make people say and of many rash things, and many continue suffering that is the such cure as Dr. Sace's Catarra Resnedy fering the sufficient of the most existed. The such cure as Dr. Sace's Catarra Resnedy catisfolic cures every case from the simplest to the most existed. The produces the most catarra and all the consequences of catarra. A person existed again, as it leaves the mucous membranes healthy and strong. By druggists.

"I Don't Know What Alls Me,"

"I Don't Know What Ails Me."

says many a sufferer. "I have the 'blues' frightfully: I am troubled with headache and dizzinesa: I have lost my appetite; there is a bad taste in my mouth constantly. What is the matter with me! "We will tell you; you are 'billous." Get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery, use it faithfully, and you will soon be a new man again. All druggists have it.

Use the surest remedy for catarrh—Dr. Sago's.

Droposals.

ROOM 209, STEWART BUILDING, 280 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1887. TO CONTRACTORS.

DIDS of PROPOSALS for doing the work and funishing the materials called for in the approved form of contract now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners for the construction of additions. Shait No. 13 A, situated on Section 7 of the New Croton Aqueduct at about Stated on Section 7 of the New Croton Aqueduct at about Stated on Section 8 of February 1887, at 8 o'clock p. m., at which place and hour of February 1887, at 8 o'clock p. m., at which place and hour of February 1887, at 8 o'clock p. w., at which place and hour of February 1887, at 8 o'clock p. w., at which place and hour of February 1887, at 8 o'clock p. w. at which place and hour

ated on Section of Accepted at this offic, until the 16th day of February. 1857, at 3 o'clock p. m., at which place and hour of February. 1857, at 3 o'clock p. m., at which place and hour of February. 1857, at 3 o'clock p. m., at which place and hour of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon in the said materials.

Hank forms of each supproved contract and the specifications their necessity and at the said approved contract and the specifications their necessity and forms of bonds, and also the plans for said their inclease, and forms of bonds, and also the plans for said their inclease their inclease and forms of bonds, and also the plans for said their inclease their information required can be obtained at work, and also of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Necretary.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

Precises.